Snow or rain; easterly winds.

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VOL. LXIII.-NO. 145. SHE STARVED TO DEATH.

MISS MARY E. HILLS OF MAMARO-NECK NOT MURDERED.

Staryation Probably the Result of an Unsound Mind-She Had Bought No Food Since Christmas-Sad End of an Eccentric but Kindly Woman-The Autopsy.

Miss Mary E. Hills, the retired school teacher and writer, who was found dead in her home in Bonny Brook Park, Mamaroneck, on Tuesday afternoon, died of starvation, as THE Sux vesterday morning said was more than probable. The fact was established last night by Dr. John F. Hunter and Dr. A. J. Mixsell, who performed an autopsy. There was not an ounce of food in the woman's stomach. Her body was emaclated, and the cause of death was plain. There were no marks of violence on the ody except on the legs, at the knees, where there were several bruises, which had apparently been caused by a fall. She had not been maltreated, and there was nothing at all to warrant the stories printed yesterday morning by the apostles of the new journalism that she had foully murdered in defence of her honor and her life." After the statement of the dootors last night, the people of Mamaroneck rested easier. They had been wrought up by the wild stories printed by these apostles and circulated In the town by the thousands, each copy being

labelled "complimentary."
Miss Hill died of starvation when there was a plenty within call. Everybody in Mamaroneck knew her. She was eccentric, or in other words mildly insane, but she was of such a kindly disposition that every one liked her. She gave away much more than she ever spent on herself. She was generous to a fault. No matter how small the service she always remembered it, and always rewarded it. She could have asked anything of a hundred persons in Mamaroneck and would have received what she asked. But there was no need of her asking any one for anything in the way of money or the accessities of life, for in the Post Office, awaiting her call were, two letters containing money not only sufficient to supply her immediate needs, but her needs for some time to come Her death from starvation was due probably to her insanity. She is not known to have had any food in the house since before Christmas, She did go on Thursday last to the store of J. O. Connor, her grocer, but instead of purchasing food she purchased a few cents' worth of candy. She appears to have been a crank on candy. She bought quantities of it and gave away a great deal. Her reward to boys who ran errands for er was often candy. She has been known to give candy to tramps who stopped at the house nd begged for food. It is not impossible that her craving for candy overcame her hunger for solid food when she went on Thursday to the grocer's. Perhaps her disordered mind told her that candy was the food that would overcome

grocer's. Perhaps her disordered mind told her that candy was the food that would overcome the pangs of hunger.

Miss Hills was not by any means a recluse. Until early in December sine went around a great deal. She came to New York frequently and visited the offices of the newspapers with poems she had written, or prose. She never got any of it printed, because it was not of the nature that newspapers want, but she was afflicted with that desire to see her production in print that a very great many persons of otherwise sound mind suffer with. She was not anxious for the money that might come from the sale of her pieces. She was anxious mercily to see them in type. While maintaining the friendliest relations with all the people in Mamaroneck she very seldom called on her. If any of them had been in the habit of calling on her she probably would be alize to-day. Her nearest neighbor was Mrs. Perrin, the sister-in-law of Real Estate Agent Goodwin, for whom Miss Hills occasionally did writing. Miss Hills formerly owner, he house Mrs. Perrin occupies. She sold it to Mrs. Perrin through Goodwin. The house is about 100 yards to the west of the cottage Miss Hills occupied.

The main street of Mamaroneck is less than

Agent Goodwin, for whom Miss Hills occasionally did writing. Miss Hills formerly owner. he house Mrs. Perrin occupies. She solid it to Mrs. Perrin through Goodwin. The house is about 100 yards to the west of the cottage Miss Hills occupied. She should be the completed of the Miss Miss of the cast. The locality is anything but lovely. The cottage Miss Hills occupied is small and artistic. It has a broad front stoop, supported by a high stone foundation, with stone pillars each side of the front steeps. The cottage contains seven rooms, four of which are on the first floor and three on the sector. Two of the rooms down statrs are well durnished, the parlor and the dining room. The side has a sola, a rocking chair, a big oak Morris recommendation of the first floor and three on the sector. Two of the rooms down statrs are well durnished, the parlor and the dining room. The side has a sola, a rocking chair, a big oak Morris recommendation of the first floor and an old chair. The parlor where Miss Hills's body was found contains a sola, a rocking chair, a big oak Morris recommendation contains two beds, one with no clothing on it, and the other with very little. There is also a bureau and a couple of chairs. The neighbors and the station agent at the depot say that Miss Hills stayed at home most of the time after Dec. 1. They didn't think much about it because she had spells of that kind occasionally and as there was no sign of any trouble around her house they never thought of calling on her to see if she was all right. They might not have noticed that she was starving even if they had seen her for she was aiways thin and peaked looking. She never weighed more than 80 or 60 pounds.

Common says if he thought anything at all about the matter he thought when the seen her for some time, and there are the room and got what she want to the hills.

not so.

The three men got out of the house as quickly as they could, and Mr. Goodwin went to the station and telegraphed for the Coroner and to the relatives of Miss Hills in New York city. Then he went up town and reported the case to the local authorities.

the house was searched the overskirt she usually wore was found in the doorway leading to the kitchem. A bed quilt and a waterproof coat were on the kitchen floor. On the stairs which went up from the kitchen was found a little handbag containing a sait cellar and a sink cleaner. At the head of the stairs was an underskirt. Up stairs the bed with clothing on it was rumpled up and some of the ciothing was on the floor. There was one shoe and a pair of overshoes beside the bed, and on it was a big satchel, which was onen and which contained a few things of little value. There was a lampon the bureau, but it contained no oil. There was also an empty leapot and a plate. The bureau drawers were all partly open and the things in them were rumpled sufficiently big imagination to think that the drawers had been rified. There was not a particle of food in the house.

Search was made for marks that might have been made by a murderer or robber. A piece of clay was found on the kitchen window sill. It may have come from the boot of Tucker O'Neill. The wire screen in one of the cellar windows was torn half off. That was suspicious to the new journalists, who did not understand that the half ton of coal in the bin could hardly have got in there except through the window, and the screen would have to be torn to admit it.

The position of things in the house seemed to indicate exactly how Miss Hills had come to be in the position she was when she cited. She had been in her bedroom, perhaps ill from hunger and cold, for there was no fire in the house. She had put on the clothing which was on her body when it was found, or perhaps she had it on already. She had wrapped the quilt about her and had started to go to the lower floor, may be to get around in the kitchen, where she could have a fire, or may be to call help. Weak as she was she stumbled on the stairs and fell at least part of the way down. She had not the strength to get around in the clair before getting to the soft, and the riversh had been in her bed on the strength

In the cottage at Mamaroneck there was a lot of Miss Hillis's manuscript until the visit yester-day morning of some new Journalists. A lot of it will probably be printed this morning. The constable who is in charge of the house is looking for the man who took it.

LABORF. KILLED BY A BLAST. A Drnamite Cartridge Which Had Hung Fire, Explodes Unexpectedly.

James Spanel, a Inborer employed on an excavation at 138th street and Edgecomb avenue, was killed yesterday by the unexpected discharge of a dynamite blast, and Michael Boden, blaster, was seriously injured.

The blast had failed to explode when touched off, so Boden removed the logs from the hole containing the unexploded charge and tried to extract the cartridge with a steel instrument used for the purpose, called a spoon.

Boden had dropped the spoon into the hole and was twisting it around, trying to get hold of the cartridge, when the charge suddenly exsloded and hurled pieces of broken rock in every direction. Spanel, who was standing a few feet from Boden when the explosion oc-

few feet from Boden when the explosion oc-curred, was blown into the air and fell on a pile of rocks iffeen feet distant, with his head and face crushed by a piece of rock which struck him on the right temple. His right arm and left leg were also badly crushed, and his death was instantaneous.

Boden did not receive the full effects of the explosion, as he was standing on the solid ledge of rock in which the cartridge had been placed, but he was hurled several feet and struck by many bleecs of rock.

Contractor Edward Wood and Foreman John Cox, who had charge of the biasting, were ar-rested and arraigned before Magistrate Went-worth in the Harlem court. They were turned over to the Coroner. over to the Coroner.

PRYOR SCORES THE POLICE.

Justice Pryor delivered himself of an opinion n the Supreme Court yesterday on the police forcing all kinds of prisoners to have their pic-

ures taken for the Rogues' Gallery. Michael Ryan was arrested several days ago or an assault in New Jersey in May last, for which he is under indictment. The case was brought before Justice Pryor on babeas corpus proceedings to have Ryan released.

Ryan submitted an affidavit in which he set forth that when he was brought to Police Headforth that when he was brought to Police Head-quarters. Chief O'Brien ordered him to sit for his photograph for the Rogues' Gallery. Ryan said that when he demurred O'Brien called four policemen, who pounced upon him, knocked him down, and, after he was overpowered, forced him into a chair, where his photograph was inally taken. "This conduct on the part of the police was outrageous," said Justice Pryor, "when the charge against the prisoner was merely one of assault. It was worse than outrageous; it was brutal." Descriptions of the total charge in

rntal."

Justice Pryor also said that if the police in-isted on keeping the photograph of Hyan in the allory he would entertain a motion to have it smooted. Justice Pryor held Ryan in \$1,000 bail.

EXCHANGE MAY EXPEL THEM.

Stock Exchange Governors Considering Charges Against Certain Members, The governors of the New York Stock Ex change had a long, secret, and not altogether satisfactory session yesterday afternoon in an effort to settle a number of complaints against members of the Exchange. The presence of Asa B. Potter as a member of the firm of Henry Allen & Co. had been objected to on the ground that Potter's administration as President of the wrecked Maverick National Bank of Boston and the subsequent legal proceedings were not quite in accord with the high standard required by the governors of the New York Stock Exchange. There was no criticism of Mr. Allen, save possibly that he had been somewhat hasty in accepting Mr. Potter as a partner. The Chicago Board of Trade suspended George B. Hopkins of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. a month ago for alleged transactions with bucket shops in Chicago. The firm has an office at 50 Broadway, and Mr. 1 op. ins is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. The governors sent to Chicago and secured all the testimony on which Mr. Hopkins was suspended from the Board of Trade. The governors consider it a heinous offence for a member of the New York Stock Exchange to be caught even with the words "bucket shop" on his lips. There were other complaints before the governors, but Secretary Ely said that no verdict had been reached. the New York Stock Exchange. There was

FIRE CHIEF HIT WITH A STONE.

relatives of Miss Hills in New York city. Then he went up town and reported the case to the local authorities.

While he was doing this a local celebrity of the name of Tucker O'Neill climbed in at the rear window, opened the front door, and admitted the crowd that had gathered, and made an examination of the body on his own hook. In doing it he changed the iosition of the arms and hands, and it was seen that they were not tied. The stocking was tied in a single knot at one wrist and was merely wound around the other. The town authorities summoned dectors, who made a superficial examination of the body and failed to find any serious wounds or braites. The life that the woman had been in the reclining chair and had attempted to get up from it but had fallen forward on her face.

She had on a mink cane which was fastened at the neck, and when she fell it had moved up until it partity covered her head. After falling she had probably struggled to get up, and had worked her way back until her feet and six or eight inches of her legs were under the chair. That would account for the position of her skirts. If she had struggled much, that might also account for the bruises on her knees. But they night be accounted for in another way, as could also a bruise on the shoulder and another on the left elbow. When

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN LEGISLATORS PRESS THEIR TIEWS ON GOV. MORTON.

He Cartly Informs Them that the Question Is in the Hands of the Legislature and that It Will Be Time for Rim to Consider It When It Reaches Him Officially -Scott Weltes to Lexow-Strong's Views

ALBANY, Jan. 22 .- A delegation of Brooklyn Republican members of the Legislature watted upon Gov. Morton to-day. It included Senators Wray and Brush, and Assemblymen Wagstaff, Wilson, Brennan, Perkins, Anditt, Waldo, and Forrester. The five other Brooklyn Republicans in the Legislature were detained, but it is understood that they are in accord with their colleagues. The mission of the Brooklynites was to impress upon the Governor their views in opposition to consolidation. The Governor gave them to understand in a few diplomatic phrases that he could not commit himself or even discuss the matter until the Legislature had passed upon it. It might reasonably be inferred from the tenor of his remarks that he did not favor a resubmission of the question or a referendum on any charter which might be proposed. Senator Brush presented the views of the resubmis sionists. He said that consolidation was car ried in Brooklyn by only 277 majority, and he believed there had been a change of sentiment

since.
"I voted for consolidation myself," he said,
"It will since I was elected Senator I have made
a more careful investigation into the subject. I am against it now."

"And you're sorry you voted the way you did?" suggrested the Governor.

There was a laugh at the expense of Senator Brush, but he maintained that he was justified in changing his mind.

"Those who favor consolidation," said the Governor, "might say that you have had your chance to vote on the question and it has gone against you, and there would be a good deal of weight in that, wouldn't there?"

Senator Brush had to admit that there would.

ould.
Senator Wray said: "I represent the strong-st Republican district in Brooklyn. My dis-rict voted for consolidation, and I am in favor f it, but we did not expect that we would have o take consolidation without knowing on what erms. We think the charter drawn up should to take consolidation without knowing in sound terms. We think the charter drawn up should be submitted to the people in order that the interests of Brooklyn mat be safeguarded. I think it would be a bad thing for the Republican party to deny this. The people of Brooklyn are volatile in their political affiliations, and they will rebuke unfair treatment by either party."

"This matter," said Gov. Morton, "is really in the hands of the Legislature, and you gentlessee have votes there. The question hasn't de-

in the hands of the Legislature, and you gentlemen have votes there. The question hasn't devolved upon me yet."

The Brooklynites told the Governor that they understood that, but wanted to let him know that they were united against consolidation without another vote.

"If we've got to be burled," said Assemblyman Waldo, "we would like to be sure that the obsequies will be conducted decently and in order."

"Yes," chimed in Assemblyman Brennan, "and we want to select the undertaker."

The Governor repeated that the question was a matter for legislative action, and that it was no time for him to consider it until it had reached him officially. The delegation then withdrew.

seached him officially. The decided withdrew, withdrew. Schator Wray to-day introduced in the Schatch his Greater New York bill of last year, which falled of passage. The bill provides for the preparation of the proposed charter and the submission of the charter to a vote of the he submission of the charter property of the sub-committee having under considera-tion the consolidation of New York and Brook-yn decided to-day to hold sessions in Brook-yn on Friday and Saturday.

SCOTT ON CONSOLIDATION.

He Writes to Lexow-Would Bur Out States

Island-Mayor Strong's Views, Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday addressed a letter to Senator Lexow on the subject of Greater New York. He did so, he says, because Senator Lexow is authorized to consult with him as Corporation Counsel, and because he wants to call the Senator's attention to some information that must be got at an early date. He says that to pass an act saying that the territories affected shall be consolidated is a simple matter, but to legislate intelligently on the subject and to treat all hands fairly and equitably needs certain information which he proceeds to point out.
"As you are doubtless aware," says Mr. Scott,

the existent municipal corporations which it s proposed to consolidate into one corporation differ widely from each other as to the amount of their bonded indebtedness; as to their capacity for issuing bonds under the provisions of the Constitution; as to their revenue; as to the assessed valuation of property for purposes of taxation and its proportion to the actual value of the property assessed; as to the rate of taxation upon the assessed value thus fixed, and as to the present state of efficiency of the several instruments of municipal administration. For Instance, the city of New York has at the present time a margin of debt issuing capacity, under the limitation fixed by the Constitution, amounting to some sixty millions of dollars. The real estate in this city is currently reported to be assessed for purposes of taxation at an avrage rate not much exceeding 60 per cent, of its real value in the market. Upon this valuaon the tax rate has for a number of years fallen below three per cent., and the city has, by virtue of its ancient charters and for other reasons, large revenues from various sources aggre gating nearly or about twelve millions of dol-

lars per annum. As opposed to this state of affairs, the city of Brooklyn, if I am correctly informed, has pretty nearly, if not quite, reached its debt issuing capacity. Its real estate is said to be assessed for purposes of taxation at an average rate approaching very nearly and in many rate approaching very nearly and in many cases quite reaching its value in the market, and upon this valuation the average tax rate is about one per cent. larger than that of the city of New York upon its smaller comparative valuation; and the city of Hrooklyn, as I am informed, has no considerable sources of revenue other than that which is derived from taxation. "I apprehend that similar discremancies would be found to exist if a careful examination were made of the financial condition and resources of each of the other municipalities which it is proposed to obsolidate with New York into this large city."

Mr. Scott says that while the public hearings may be instructive, yet the chief point will

proposed to consolidate with New York into this large city."

Mr. Scott says that while the public hearings may be instructive, yet the chief point will be to find a satisfactory adjustment of the present indebtedness of the various municipalities, the disposition to be made hereafter of the present indebtedness of the various municipalities, the disposition to be made hereafter of the present indebtedness of the various municipalities, the disposition hereafter of the burdecs of taxation. He advises the committee to address circular letters at once to each of the unicipalities asking for formal and accurate statements as to their condition financially; and as it will take some time to do this, he advises that no time be lost. Mr. Scott then reverts to consolidation itself, saying:

"Without at present expression any opinion as to the desirability of consolidating the clites of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, may I not beg your committee to take into very serious consideration the question whether they should not at the outset climinate that portion of the proposition which contemplates the inclusion of Richmond county in this consolidated city. That county, as you are aware, compurises an island situated in New York Hay, many miles distant from the present city of New York, too far to ever permit of the erection of a fridge between the two, and while not so far from the city of Brooklyn, yet separated from it by the chip channel, which itself will probably render the erection of a bridge impracticable for many years to come.

"The county is for the most part sparsely settled, there being no considerable towns or villages upon it, and its inclusion into the consolidated city would necessitate the attempt to apply metropolitan methods and appliances to a large territory which is now purely country, which will be separated from the city of New York caused from the other parts of the city by water, which will be accessible otherwise than by water transportation only by going through an adjacent State, an

sminil part of Westchester and continue of saying:

"It seems to me that whatever may be the final conclusion to which your committee may arrive as to the consolidation of the city of New York with the cities adjacent to it, you will readily see that there is no sufficient reason for the attempt to bring Staten Island into this municipality."

As this letter undoubtedly expresses the views of the Mayor, for it was written only after many conferences with Mr. Strong, it will have all

the greater weight. The Mayor, too, put himself on record directly yesterday on the subject of the Greater New York. He said that he was in favor of consolidation, but was opposed to the piecemeal method of arriving at the result as proposed by the managers of the movement in the Legislature. The Mayor said that he believed that the questions involved in the consolidation are of so grave and intricate a character that there should be no haste in the matter. The work of drafting a comprehensive charter for the new city he said should be intrusted to a commission of competent citizens who can have ample time to perfect their work. His notion of the method of consolidation, which has been decided on by the Republican majority in Albany, is that, on the pies that the final act of union by the separate municipal corporations will be greatly facilitated, it is proposed to appoint Commissions solely to grab a lot of patronage. The Mayor said that if any hills providing for the appointment of such Commissions are introduced in the Legislature, and they shall provide that the State Commission, he will probably go to Albany to personally protest against such legislative action.

"I favor consolidation, "he said, "but I am atrenuously opposed to a lot of legislation passed merely for the sake of controlling patronage, in advance of the consummation of complete union."

GREATER NEW YORK POST OFFICE. A Project to Consolidate the Post Offices of

New York and Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22,-Some excitement was caused in the Post Office Department to-day by a rumor that a project was under consideration to consolidate the Post Offices at Brooklyn and New York, with headquarters in New York city. It was asserted that such action by the department would be entirely in line with its recently adopted policy of combining Post Offices in close proximity and making the office mere a a station, and thus placing its officials under the civil service rules. It is claimed for the suggestion that it would prove advantageous to the service and to the public, as it would prevent the congestion of the mails now complained of in the two big offices, and would afford a much more rapid delivery.

During the administration of Mr. Pearson Costmuster at New York city a consolidation of this kind was suggested, but at that time there were not the facilities to carry out the project which now exist. The rapid transit of street railway lines makes the idea much more feasible at the present time.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones when questioned on the subject, declined to discuss the matter in detail, but said that if the project of the Greater New York went through the scheme was a possibility. He said he real-ized that such a combination of the two offices would cause quite as much of a disturbance as a proposal to consolidate the offices at Minneapo-

ARBITRATION.

The "Chronicle" Says England Cannot and Will Not Refuse It.

LONDON, Jan. 22.-The Daily Chronicle tonorrow in an article upon the Venezuelan difficulty will congratulate the Times upon the canor which led it to the rational path which the United States and Great Britain are now pursuing, and will say: "Only do not let us decelvo ourselves. It i

very pleasant to read such speeches as that made yesterday by Senator Wolcott, but America is absolutely solid for arbitration, and arbitration we cannot and will not refuse."

RUSSIAN WAR SHIPS.

She Will Build a Ship for Every One tha England Adds to Her Piret.

LONDON, Jan. 22 - The Times will print to morrow a St. Petersburg despatch saying that 18,000,000 roubles has been appropriated by the Russian Government for naval construction during 1896. The main object of Russia, according to the despatch, is that for cording to every new war ship, especially of the cruiser class, which England shall add to her fleet. Russia shall produce one equally as good or superior. The despatch adds that seven vessels are now in course of construction for the Russian navy.

GOOD FEELING.

Mr. Davies Says Our Best People Like the Canadians.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22. - In the House of Commons condition of the militia was disgraceful, and the Liberal party would willingly vote sufficient money to put the force in a better state of efficiency.

Mr. Davies (Liberal) made a brilliant oration dealing first with the good feeling existing between Canada and the United States and also between England and the United States, despite what had been said by the jingo element on both sides of the border line.

The better element in the United States he declared, had the best of feeling for Canadians, Sir C. H. Tupper (Government) accused Mr. Laurier (Opposition leader) of having made speeches which were in favor of the United States and against Canada. This is said to be part of the policy which the Government in tends pursuing in the approaching general elec-

REARMING THE MILITIA. The Gans with Which Canadian Soldiers

Will Be Equipped. OTTAWA, Jan. 22.-The Government has decided upon its line of action with reference to the rearmament of the militia forces. The permanent force is to be armed with the Lee-Metford rifle and the militia with the Martini-Enfield rifle.

Col. Lake, the Quartermaster-General, who now in England, has been instructto enter into a contract for 40,-000 stand of Martini-Enfield rifles. This weapon has the Martini lock and action, with the Enfield barrel, or modifica tion of it, and takes the same bullet as the Lee-Metford rifle, so that the regulars at Halifax, the permanent force, and the militia will all use

DR. JAMESON EMBARKS.

He and His Officers Set Sail for England from Natal, LONDON, Jan. 22 .- A despatch from South

Africa says that Dr. Jameson and the officers who accompanied him upon his invasion of the Transvaal have embarked for England at Victoria and Durban. TORPEDO DESTROYERS.

Germany Will Have a Lot of Them Built LONDON, Jan. 22.-The Daily News to-morrow will print a despatch from its correspondent at

Kiel saying that the German Government has decided upon the construction of twenty torpedo destroyers with a speed of thirty knots, and that orders for twelve of the boats have already been placed in England. Adding to England's Artillery.

LONDON, Jan. 22. The Marquis of Lansdowne. Secretary of State for War, in a speech at Salis bury, county of Wilts, this evening said that both the horse and field artillery would be raised as rapidly as possible to its full strength,

naking a total of 318 guns, besides the army

reserve force.

Clerk McDonald's Shortage Made Good, Comptroller Fitch yesterday received a check for \$5,105.60, the amount stolen from the city by Theodore F. McDonald while Clerk of the Special Sessions. The amount was paid without condition by friends of the defaulting clerk The check was made out in the name of Carter Hughes & Dwight, lawyers, but the receipt was made out to McDonald. Mr. Fitch said that he did not know the names of the friends who had paid the money.

OUR CITIZENS IN PRISON.

THE BOERS WILL NOT ADMIT MR. J. H. HAMMOND TO BAIL.

Mr. Joseph Story Curtis Cables to The Sun That the Americans in the Transvont Are Relpiess and Their Position Is Lamentable-"Something Should Be: Done for Un"-Services That Made Mr. Hammond Very Valuable to the South Africa Company-Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson on His Mineral Survey of Their Territory

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Jan. 22.-Hammond is in all and the Government refuses to admit him to ball. The position of Americans in the Transvaal is lamentable. Something should be done for us. We can do nothing for ourselves.

The above despatch, which was cabled to THE Sun last night, was sent by Mr. Joseph Story Curtis, son of the late George Ticknor Curtis of this city. He enjoys considerable prominence in mining circles, and has a large salary as a mining engineer and prospector. He has many friends in this city. His mother and sisters live in the Kensington apartment house at 441 Park avenue. They were amazed at the report printed on Jan. 13 of his arrest at Johannesburg on the charge of being one of the leaders in the recent uprising in the Transvaal, as he had always been strongly opposed to British domination in that country, and has often mentioned the matter in letters written to friends in this city. His sympathies have always been with the Transvaal Government, although he went to Africa originally as the agent of an English company.

Although Mr. Curtis is an American citizen very little of his life has been spent in this untry. As reported in THE SUN several days ago, he travelled in Europe for years and received his education at Freiberg, Germany. Eight years ago he was sent to South Africa as an expert mining engineer by an English company to examine mines there. During his residence in the South African Republic he has accumulated a fortune, and is now one of the realthy men there. Two years ago he came home on a visit, but remained only a few weeks The fact that he has cabled to THE SUN from Newcastle, on the northern border of Natal, would seem to indicate that he has been released from custody by the Boer Government. Secretary of State Olney's request asking England to look after the interests of the American prisoners is all, apparently, that has been done by our Government in behalf of the Americans arrested at Johannesburg. It may be that Mr. Curtis is still a prisoner and has only had permission to send the above cablegram from Newcastle.

John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who, with other members of the Joannesburg Reform Committee, is under arrest in the Transvaal, is now about 30 years old. He was educated at Yale and at Freiburg. He first made himself conspicuous by his work in the service of the Federal Government, Through his connection with the Sonora mines in Mexico he became known in Europe.

Mr. Hammond went to Africa in the employ of another company, but he had a letter of introduction to Cecil Rhodes, who soon got him to transfer his services to the British South Africa Company. The salary he at first received was \$60,000 a year, a figure that has since been materially increased.

The great service which Mr. Hammond has performed for the British South Africa Company has been to examine the mineral resources of Matabele Land and Mashonaland and report to the company. For this purpose he made a tourney extending clear across the country from Buluwayo to the Portuguese frontier. His report was included in the report of the directors of the company for the year ending March 31, 1894. He gave particulars of many of the principal reefs in Matabelejand and Mashonaland, but his list did not profess to be exhaustive. His conclusions were temperate and conservative, but they were highly gratifying to the company, for they more than confirmed the opinions that had been held as to the prospects of the company's gold-bearing

Early last year Dr. Jameson was in London, and on Jan, 18 he made a speech at the annua meeting of the British South Africa Company,

n which he said: "I think there is nothing left to me to say except to more than endorse the very moderate statement which our managing director, Mr. Rhodes, has given as to the present and future resources of Charterland, I would remind you that what I say is not merely the opinion of an amateur like myself, but is also unded on conversations and the reading of reports of Mr. Hammond and his as istants during a journey throughout the sistants during a journey throughout the country extending from Buluwayo to the Portuguese border. Mr. Rhodes has told us that this is 1,200 miles long and 500 broad, with 2,000 miles of continuous quartz; and he practically says Providence is not going to leave us in the cold without giving us a payable reef. From my conversations with Mr. Hammond I may say that Providence has not left us in the cold, and that we have payable reefs. Mr. Rhodes has said that we have a llyable country, a highly mineralized country, and I tell you that we have a highly payable country."

In a sueech on the same occasion Mr. Rhodes

said that we have a livable country, a highly mineralized country, and I tell you that we have a highly payable country."

In a speech on the same occasion Mr. Rhodes said:

"You possess a country about 1,200 miles by 500, which is mineralized, and 40,000 claims are registered with the Government of the country. That means 2,000 miles of mineralized quartz, and I world refer you to the report of Mr. Hammond, who went through the country with me, and who is the consulting engineer of the Gold Fields of South Africa Company. He was highly pleased with what he saw. There was a suggestion made that the reefs were not true fissure voins did not go down. He pooh-noohed that idea. I would refer you to page 35 of the report, where he alludes to that and says: 'Veins of this class are universally noted for their normanency.' Then, if you follow his remarks on the mineral position, you will find that he says: 'It would be an anomaly in the history of gold mining if upon the hundreds of miles of mineralized veins valuable ore shouts should not be developed as the result of future work. He adds: 'There are, I think, substantial grounds to predict the opening up of shoots of ore from which an important mining industry will uitimately be developed.' Then he warms people about the mode of investing meney in the scarch for minerals, and says: 'With these admonitions, I confidently comment the country to the attention of mining canitalists."

"That is the report of a cautious man who visited the country and reported on what he saw. You must remember that in the past in dealing with our reefs we have not had men acquainted with mining. They were chiefly young fellows who went up and occupied the country, and who knew as little about mining as many of you here do. They had no means of ascertaioling, because the mineralization of that country is quartz, and not adjuvial, and we could get in no batteries. Still the past four years have proved that the whole country is mineralized from end to cod."

The Duke of Fire, Vice-President pany, said at the same meeting:

"I wish to express the gratification with which
your Board of Directors received the temperate
and satisfactory report of that eminent expert,
Mr. J. H. Hammond, upon our mineral resources."

Mr. J. H. Hammond, upon our inheral resources."

This was less than a year before Dr. Jameson entered the Transvani at the head of his fili-busters, and Mr. Rhodes made this ailusion to that country in his speech:

"With regard to the Transvani, our neighbor, the President finds that he has quite enough to do in dealing with his own people. I have always felt that if I had been in President Krüger's position I should have looked upon the chartered territory as my reversion. He must have been exceedingly disappointed when we went in and occupied it, but since then we have cooperated most hearthy with him, and I how to no political difficulty from the Transvani." (Cheers.) [Cheers.]
Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson were both highly honored by the Queen during their visit to London.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22. - The steamer Coptic, from the Orient, reports as missing the British steamer Bonnington, which sailed from Kobe, Japan, on Dec. 3 for Hong Kong. The Bonnington carried three passengers, a crew of thirty-two, and a cargo valued at \$60,000. FOR THE MONROE DOCERINE.

The Senate Will Pass the Davis Resolution Even if Salisbury Backs Down.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.- The statements so repeatedly made during the past few days, to the effect that Secretary Olney has been notified of the desire of the English Government to recede from its attitude on the Venezueian question, and that it had found a means of gracefully backing down, whether true or not, will have little effect upon the determination of the Sen ate Foreign Relations Committee to pass the Davis resolution.

In the first place, it cannot be tearned that Secretary Oiney has received any such intima-mation from the English Government, and the Senators say i would not affect the action of the senate if he had. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee say that the resolution was framed chiefly for the purpose of meeting the argument so persistently advanced that Congress had never given an expression of opinion on the subject of the Monroe doctrine, and that therefore it is high time now to put a

declaration on record.

The resolution of the committee is a concurrent one, requiring the endorsement of the House of Representatives, but not the approval of the President. It is intended merely as an expression of the sense of Congress, and not as a law to be placed upon the statute book. Its authors will therefore pressit to a vote, whether or not Lord Salisbury decides to suggest a method for the settlement of the dispute with Venezueia by arbitration or otherwise.

TOO MANY SALOONS, SAYS STRONG.

He Will Oppose Any Scheme to Nullify the Court of Appenia Decision.

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger and Corporation Counsel Scott were guests at the Mayor's City Hall tea table at 5 o'clock yesterafternoon. The Excise Commissioner directed the conversation to his favorite theme the decision of the Court of Appeals, which will cause 1,500 liquor dealers, whose places of business are within 200 feet of a church or school, to lose their business. "The loss to these people will be very great, and so will that which their landlords will sustain unless my enabling act is passed by the Legislature," said he. "If it does pass," said the Mayor, "I will

probably veto it, for I think we ought to have 1,200 to 1,500 fewer saloons in New York." "This isn't the first time you and I have disngreed, Colonel, on matters of policy," retorted the Commissioner, "and it may not be the

Mr. Harburger tried to draw a parallel between Mayor Strong's dry goods business and that of the saloon men. He wanted to know how the Mayor would like it if circumstances which could be regulated by legislation should arise to practically confiscate his business and some one should prevent the remedial legisla-

race, and not in stuff that sends people to the alms house and the jail," put in the Mayor.

"But I deal in goods that benefit the human

"It is no more legitimate than the liquor business which is recognized by law," retorted Mr. Harburger. "And the liquor men pay taxes on their business for the support of Government just as you do," Mayor Strong's suggestion that he might veto

tion the fact that it is a general act and would COL. INGERSOLL NOT WANTED.

the enabling Excise bill leaves out of considera-

The Faculty Sit Down On the Law Stu dents Who Invited Him to Speak LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 22.-Col. Robert G. Ingersoli will not lecture to the law students of the State University at the commencement exercises. The faculty council has notified the law school that they do not approve of the

The law students immediately communicated with Chauncey M. Depew. It is expected that he will come. The law students say that it was expressly announced that the lecture was to be on the subject of law, and that the faculty council has it sulted them.

DR. FENWICK'S DEATH.

lied of Blood Potsoning, the Re KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 22.-Dr. K. N. Fenwick, professor of obstetrics and gymecology in the nedical branch of Queen University here, and one of the leading physicians in the country, is dead. Blood poisoning, contracted by cutting his finger while performing an operation for

septic peritouitis, was the cause of his death. SILVER MEN IN CONFERENCE. They Decide to Hold a National Conven-

tion in St. Louis in July. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.-Nearly 100 of the nost prominent silver men of the country met in Washington to day to arrange for holding a the field for the coming Presidential campaign. this action to be contingent upon the failure of both the old political parties to recognize the white metal by nominating candidates unequivocally pledged to its rehabilitation on a basis of 16 to 1. The gathering is the result of a conference held in Chicago several weeks ago of

16 to 1. The gathering is the result of a conference held in Chicago several weeks ago of the Presidents of the American Bimetallic League, the National Bimetallic Union, and the National Silver Committee, at which it was agreed to consolidate under the title of the American Bimetallic Union, with Gen. A. J. Warner as President. The meeting to day was held behind closed doors and with an evident intention to prevent any premature announcement of its proceedings.

The meeting resulted in the appointment of committees on resolutions and on organization by the Chairman, Gen. Warner, as follows:

On Resolutions—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, Chairman: H. F. Bartine of Nevada, Chairman: H. F. Bartine of South Carolina, and Gen. Warner of Gooth Carolina, and Gen. Warner of Olio.

On Organization—Mr. Stevens of Colorado, J. N. Johnson of Virgina, C. J. Hillyer of the District of Colombia, and P. Mc. ntosh of Utah.

The Committee on Resolutions has about completed its teport and will furnish it to the Convention to morrow at 1 o'clock. It will define a platform and indicate a policy for the silver men of the country to adopt.

It was definitely decided by the conference that a Convention should be held, no matter what the action of the Democratic and Result in a Convention should be held, no matter what the action of the Democratic and Result in this gas of the large of holding it, on a date about ten days after the assembling of the Democratic forces in this gas on the silver Convention coincident with the Foundation.

To-night's session of the conference will also farmish a plan for the selection of delegates and the manner of organization.

To-night's session of the conference was public and was devoted to Accompensation the silver on the silver of towards and others. Gen. Weaver predicted that the South

DJESKA ILL.

Incapacitate he Singe by a Clot o Blook in Her Jugular Vein. CINCINNATI, Jan. 22. - Mme. Modjeska is not

only unable to fulfil her engagement here this week but it is feared it will be many weeks be week but it is feared it will be many weeks before she can act again. Doctors Giles Mitchell
and J. T. Whittaker, who are attending her, hal
a consultation this afternoon, after which they
issued the following bulletin:

"Mme. Modjeska was attacked with phlegmasia, a serious affliction. The swelling on the
left side of the need is very painful, and renders
any movement of the arm almost organisms
and absolutely incapacitates her from filling
her engagements.

Dr. Whittaker explains that phlegmasia is a
cost of blood resulting directly from the inner
tissue of vein injured or form in some marker,
possibly from a strain, preventing free circulation. In the case of Modjeska it is serious for
the reason that the dot is in the jugiciar vein.

Dr. Mitchell, while he regards her case as
serious, is hopeful of her recovery.

Latest Marine Intelligence. Arrived - 8. Teutonic, from Liverpool

8 HURT IN A TRAIN WRECK.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

ENGINE AND TEN FLAT CARS 60

DOWN AN EMBANKMENT. Three of the Men May Die - The Accident Occurred on Contractor McDonald's Nar-

row Gange Road, Which Rass from Jerome Park to Cronwell's Creek. When Contractor James McDonald of Baltle more bid against O'Brien & Clarke for new Jerome Park reservoir work he got the contract only to find that his opall the dumping grounds from Morris Park to Kingsbridge, So, to get rid of the dirt and refuse excavated at Jerome Park, Contractor McDonald had to build a narrow gauge railroad three miles in length, from Jerome Park to the meadow land adjoining Cromwell's Creek. This

dumping ground. Shortly after 5 o'clock last night a train made up of ten flat cars and a locomotive left Jerome Park for the dumping grounds. The flat cars were loaded with dirt and carried ten Italian laborers, together with the engineer and fireman in charge.

meadow land is now used by McDonald as a

When the train reached 101st street an open switch caused it to plunge off the track down nine-feet embankment. The engineer and fire-men jumped from the cab of the locomotive in time to save their lives. Four of the laborers also jumped. The locomotive and ten cars were turned com-

pletely over at the foot of the hill and lay there a wreck. The fireman and engineer were hadly scalded by the escaping steam. Six of the Italian laborers were also injured,

and three of them may die. The hissing made by the escaping steam was heard half a mile away.

George McDonald, an employee of Huber's Hotelon Jerome avenue, ran to the scene of the

George McDenald, an employee of Huber's Hotel on Jerome avenue, ran to the seems of the wreek. When he saw what had happened, he burried back to the hotel, get a horse, rode to the Fordham Hospital, and notified Drs. Klein, Reilly, and Gi martin.

The doctors with two ambulances got to the scene in time to help extricate the six laborers, who were buried in the wreck. The engine's steam pipes had been smaahed, and the escaping steam was scalding the least of one of them, who lay helpless beneath the locomotive. This man was the first taken out. He proved to be Michael Henri, 25 years old, of Williamsbridge. He was unconscious and was suffering from internal injuries.

The next man dug out was Salvatori Mortinell, 24 years old, who had sustained scalp wounds and contusions of the body.

Antonio Morri, 27 years, and Giuseppe Luegt, 25 years old, both llying at Jerome Park, were rescued after sustaining cuts and slight bruises.

Camil Delzarrio, 35 years old, of Jerome Park, were rescued after sustaining cuts and slight bruises.

All of the injured men were taken to the Fordham Hospital for treatment. Three of the men recovered sufficiently to ye to their homes. The remaining three, Delzarrio, Moranni, and Heard, the doctors said, would probably die.

It required five hours' time to dig two of the injured men out of the wreck.

It could not be learned has night who had heer responsible for the opening of the switch, as no ovestigation had been made, the police not having he of the wreck.

ELEVATED CAR UPSET.

But One Person Hurt, and His " ...eles What might have been a serious acci. .. oc-curred on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad : "be Fulton Ferry station at 4:55 o'clock sampler afternoon. Although a car was overtained in

the accident, only one person was injured and the injuries were very slight. A train which came from Ridgewood was entering the station when it struck a flat car which obstructed the track. The engine and forward cars remained on the rails, but car was overturned. There were few passengers on the train, and only one of them, Robert Mott of 510 Gates avenue, sustained any injury. He was thrown violently against a window. His hands were cut, and he was removed to the Brooklyn Hespital in an ambulance.

The accident delayed travel for nearly an hour. PASSENGERS AND CREW IN LUCK. The Driving Wheel Axle Broke at the Best

Possible Time and Place ELIZABETH, Jan. 22.-Express train 6 which leaves New York at 6 P. M. on the Jer sey Central road, narrowly escaped being wrecked to-night. The train, which is run as an express to Elizabeth and thence on to Dundien as a local, was under the charge of Conductor Vanarsdale and Engineer Watson when it left Jersey City at 6:13 this evening with eight heavily laden passenger cars. The run from dersey City to Elizabeth was made in twenty two minutes, there being no stone. After the Elizabeth passengers had been discharged Engineer Watson started to draw the train to Dunelien. As the engine crossed the Union street bridge, and as the driving wheels struck the point of the siding switch, the axis connecting the rear divers snapped off, causing the driving wheels to spread apart, thus instantly wrecking the engine. It was found that the uxle had broken off close to the right-hand driver; also that there was an old flaw on the steel covering four-fifths of the sarface of the axie. The parts of the law were rusty and corroded, as though the former break had occurred some time ago. It was thus apparent that the heavy engine, one of the fastest on the road, had for some time depended upon but one-fifth of the axie, a piece of steel about two inches thick in the centre. eight heavily laden passenger cars. The run

THE ENGINE BLEW UP.

No Passengers Killed Although the Train Was Going Sixty Miles an Hour, SOUTH CHARLESTON, O., Jan. 22.-Passenger rain 21 on the Panhandle Railway, due here at 8:10 this morning, was wrecked a mile east of this place. The train was running sixty miles an hour, when the engine blew up with a report that was heard three miles, instantly killing the engineer, Clark Trimble, and Fireman Waters. The train carried nine coaches, with two mail coaches, being the through train from New York to St. Louis. Seven passengers were hurt, but none mortally.

ALDERMEN WANT MORE PAY. Talk of Increasing Their Salaries from

\$2,000 to \$3,000 a Year. Among the bills which the Aldermen will ask the Legislature to pass, it is said, is one providing for an increase of the salary of individual Aldermen from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. They Addermen from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. They hope to get this increase on the strength of the work they do as county officers in revying taxes and in convassing the vote. The Consoidation act at present provides that their salary of \$2,000 each is in full for all services rendered to both the city and the county.

The Allermon think they are consistent in coupling their demand for extra powers with a request for matey for services rendered in exercising those added powers.

She Liberated Three Prisoners.

GREENSBURG, Ind., Jan. 22,-Fronte Hess, 16 years old, and formerly a servant at the fail here, to-day liberated her brother, John Hers, here between the manner and a friend, John Lambert, all of whom were incarcerated for grand larceny. She closed the doors on the other prisoners, who were askeep. The delivery was not discovered for some time.

Ex. President Harrison Gors to Washington. Ex-President Harrison, with his private secretary, E. F. Tibbett, left last night for Ington. Gen. Harrison will argue a case before the Supreme Court if it should be called this week, and on Saturday will return to his home in Indianapolis. He expects to return to New York at least one lefter his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick, which will take paceafter Lent.

Hourding Legal Tenders in Boston. Buston, Jan. 22. Vesterde . Ver the first time the history of the Botton

ing House Aspayment of balances. Cl and Treasury certificates ployed for that purpose was used to \$7,000 legal tenders were

efer orders, were em-